

## The Salt Lake Tribune

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Sunday, May 12, 1912.

It seems a little late in the season for the coal tang to linger in the air.

The biggest and most arbitrary boss of all is the man who is doing the most howling against "the bosses."

Roosevelt failed to carry his home State. Let us hope that President Taft will have better luck with his.

King Victor is to make Mr. Carnegie a Count on account of the establishment of a Carnegie hero fund in Italy. A fair recognition as kindly favors go.

The Harvester trust is said to have made \$20,000,000 profit in a single year. If so, it is safe to say that that year was also a mighty profitable one for the farmers.

Senator Dixon, who is Col. Roosevelt's manager, insists that pretty much everybody is a liar, and that the only ones who never lie are "us." A ticklish platform that, everything considered.

Southern California fruit-growers are working on a scheme of standardization for fruit shipments. An excellent idea, and one which will give the shippers an equal chance, and the buyers equal treatment.

An Indian woman is suing for a divorce because her husband refused to get her a set of new teeth, but offered her an old set of his own instead. What a joy it must be for a woman to live with a man like that!

The Astor will be based on the Astor tradition that the solidarity of the Astor fortune must be kept intact. And as it is composed more largely of real estate than any other great fortune it is easier to keep together.

Another coal strike is reported as threatening in Wales and England, the explanation being that the minimum wage law has been broken down. The local board, it seems, found it unworkable. Another strike would be a fright.

One of the presiding officers at a Roosevelt rally in Maryland introduced the Colonel to that audience as "the greatest human being that ever trod this earth." The next freak adulator will probably leave out the "human."

The attack on the Commerce Court may be a good way to get rid of Judge Archbald, but it is a roundabout, indirect way. The court, it must be admitted, has not shown much reason for its existence in its contests with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

New Orleans is certainly afflicted, and the whole lower Mississippi region is in a condition of distress. Relief is being vigorously extended by the Government with its rescue and its rations, as is proper; and it is to be hoped that this relief will not cease as long as there is need.

Suppose that President Taft had carried Maryland by a close majority of 3 in a total of 129, and that small majority had bound the whole sixteen delegates from that State to vote for Taft. (as the reverse is the case in favor of Roosevelt,) what a racket we should have heard about "political crooks!"

The assault in the Smoot organ yesterday morning upon Commissioner Korns was decidedly out of place; for Mr. Korns is simply doing his duty by insisting that proper measures be taken to preserve the purity of the city's water supply, and to prevent this being fouled by sheep trails. Every one who understands and senses the importance of having a pure water supply for Salt Lake, cannot fail to be with Mr. Korns on this proposition.

The device of crediting against President Taft all untraced and contested delegations is one that will deceive no one. New York, which did not instruct its ninety delegates, is for Taft just as firmly as though it had instructed. And so is other cases. As to the contested delegations, they arose mostly where the Taft men had won victories, and the Roosevelt men got up fake contests, just to be fighting. The Taft managers jolly count most of

both of these classes of delegates as really for the President.

## THE BRUTAL CAMPAIGN.

It is a shocking thing, politically considered, to see such a campaign as we are having this year. The Republican party is broken in two, and the bitterness between the two factions is, in fact, greater than the bitterness between either faction and the common foe, the Democratic party. The vindictive, personal warfare that has been forced by Col. Roosevelt is certainly one of the most damaging party processes that ever was introduced in this country.

The unrestrained ferocity and brutality of Roosevelt's attack upon President Taft was shocking to the American sense of decency. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, commenting upon this, shows that Roosevelt had deluded himself into the idea that President Taft would not turn upon him; and as this conviction grew in Roosevelt's mind, the savagery of the attacks upon President Taft by the Colonel and his campaigners grew in vindictiveness and ferocity. The country was being disgusted with the tirades of abuse and indignity that were being heaped upon President Taft. "The distortion of truth surpassed the record of regular political campaigns when Republicans and Democrats fire at each other."

But the assault was made by an ex-President seeking a third term, upon his former friend, the President of the United States. The question was, what should be done? President Taft consulted his political friends and his Cabinet about the best course to pursue. He bore himself throughout with dignity and patience, but the attacks grew beyond all measure of decency; and, as President Taft explained, his back was to the wall, and if there were any manhood left in him, he was obliged to fight. He therefore drew up plain statements of fact and entered into the Massachusetts campaign with a vigor that both surprised and disconcerted Roosevelt and his friends. In all of his speeches, however, he has preserved the dignity of his office and has made an aggressive fight upon Roosevelt only when it was necessary to do so in order to defend himself the more completely.

It is quite true that the American people, as a rule, do not like this sort of warfare, and especially they do not like to see a party disrupted in this way by the bitter contentions between its President and its ex-President. But it is necessary to remember where the responsibility for this lies. "Decency and fairness have been outraged in a way living men have not beheld in our politics until now," by Col. Roosevelt. But although it is a disheartening event from every point of view, whether of party or of country, the public cannot fail to remember all the time where the responsibility for it all rests. Nor can the public fail to recall that President Taft fought only in self-defense, and when he was absolutely compelled to fight.

## THE SENATE'S TITANIC INQUIRY.

The Senate Committee on the inquiry into the Titanic disaster, of which Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan is chairman, has rendered great service to the world, and especially to the ocean-going world. It has developed, first of all, that the Titanic proceeded on her course at practically full speed after having repeated warnings that dangerous fields of ice were ahead of her. No attention was paid to this warning. It has also developed that the lookouts on the Titanic were not provided with night glasses, which would have enabled them to see the ice and give notice so that the danger could have been avoided if these glasses had been provided. It developed further, that the Titanic was insufficiently provided with lifeboats or life-saving appliances of real service, the result being that only about one-third of the lives on board could be saved, even though the sea was calm and there was ample time to have launched boats enough to save all.

It is quite true that a good many irrelevant and repetitive questions were asked, but it is also true that the witnesses as a rule, gave straightforward testimony and helped in every way that they could to the development of the main facts in the case; and while a number of ridiculous questions were asked, the truth is that Senator Smith got at the main facts in the case with directness and in excellent style. The criticism that he is not an expert navigator has little relevance to the case; and certainly those who stifle for expert navigation and expert opinion in a matter of this kind, will hardly be able to say much for those in control of the Titanic at the time that she was driven to her destruction. It is evident, moreover, that the Board of Trade investigation in Great Britain, over which Lord Mersey is presiding, is sure to look upon the main facts developed by the Senate inquiry as the gist of the whole matter. Lord Mersey, when the inquiry before him led to the point that the Titanic officers were warned of fields of ice in their course, asked, "Am I right in supposing that the Titanic ran right into the region where the ice was after a warning that the ice was there had been received?"

This shows that this great authority in admiralty law looks upon that as the main point in the case, for the surprise with which he asked this question was manifest. The fact that the Titanic kept right along at speed in spite of this warning, will undoubtedly be the big and determining fact in the main judgment which the Board of Trade will pass upon this disaster. That Board of Trade will have full jurisdiction over the case, which our Senate Committee did not have, and the world will

await with confidence the verification by this Board of Trade inquiry of the indictment which necessarily must be rendered upon the evidence submitted before our Senate committee.

It is clear that this disaster will revolutionize the equipment of ships, and especially of the great liners. There will be less of luxury and more of safety; there will be less of reckless speed and more of caution; and it is a clear case that ships will not be allowed to go to sea any more, either from British or American ports, without having a full equipment of life-saving appliances. There has, indeed, been presented in both Houses of Congress a bill which will undoubtedly cure this evil, and this bill will pass at the present session. It provides as follows:

That hereafter no vessel of over 5000 tons gross tonnage shall be cleared with passengers from any port in the United States unless there shall have been adopted and printed on each ticket issued for passage on such vessel the number of passengers that she is licensed to carry, the number of persons usually composing her crew, and the total number of persons for whom she purports to be provided with life-saving facilities capable of keeping human beings afloat entirely above water for a reasonable time in ordinary weather.

This is a direct result of the Senate inquiry, and that this inquiry will, in many respects, revolutionize the laws of sea-going, there can be no doubt.

## COMING PRIMARIES.

The next State to speak in a primary election on the choice for Presidency candidates will be California, with 26 delegates. This primary will be on Tuesday next. An active campaign has been on in California for some time, and the prize of the delegations from that State is being strenuously contested for.

The primaries in Ohio will be next Saturday, May 18th. A very active and bitter campaign is being conducted in that State. President Taft, warned by the consequences of delay in Massachusetts, took the initiative in Ohio and forced the fighting. Ohio will have 42 delegates, and if President Taft carries there, as it is claimed that he will do, that will absolutely shut Roosevelt out from any possibility of nomination.

New Jersey will hold her primaries on the 29th, the only forecast thus far made being on the Democratic side and a concession of the State's 28 delegates to Governor Wilson.

The Maryland primaries were the most complicated and freaky of any primaries yet held. As a device for the expression of the people's will, it would be more exact to say that the Maryland primary law is a device for suppression, being probably the most remote from popular choice of anything that could be imagined. The voter could express his opinion directly for any Presidential candidate, and this will bind the delegate chosen under that expression, yet the delegate so chosen does not go to Chicago, but to a State convention, this State convention nominating the whole list of delegates to Chicago. There is absolutely no opportunity, therefore, for the people to be directly represented through the Maryland primary law, but, on the other hand, the law is well devised to suppress the popular choice in any locality where the State's aggregate majority is able to suppress it. And yet Roosevelt went into the fight on this sort of law, and glories in the "popular support" that he got in Maryland! Still, after winning an apparent popular victory, though close, in Maryland, Roosevelt is out with an intimation that his forces were bribed in Maryland!

## ITS IMPUDENT FAKERIES.

The Smoot organ must enjoy its ill fame for fakery, since it seems anxious to exploit the same, and to keep the public in mind of the fact that it is under a heavy cloud of opprobrium for its falsities and dishonesties.

It recently made a false and sensational assertion about two knives being found in the penitentiary cells in connection with its fake stories on the Morris execution, and now it makes a bluff about a \$500 forfeit, calling on The Tribune, Warden Pratt, and the Deseret News to prove that it is lying. But if the Smoot organ really thinks that it has any foundation for its knife story, let it prove its case, not call on others to prove a negation. It made a statement affirmatively on this matter. This statement was by the Warden and other prison officials denounced as untrue. Now it is up to the organ to establish the truth of what it claims, if it can. There is not a particle of sense in its wail that others should prove that it is lying; the fact that it is lying is evident on the face of it.

But why go back to a matter that has gone by? Why not take the most recent case of its fakery? When the murder of Mr. Harvey by a Mexican bandit was reported, the Smoot organ faked a lot of stuff about what the church officials were doing, what they had ordered, about their appeal to Smoot, about their order to Apostle Ivins to go down to Mexico and straighten things out, and all that sort of sensational stuff. The church authorities denied the whole matter, stating that there was no truth in the statement at all. They had not met and had not taken the action indicated, or, in fact, any action at all. Apostle Ivins had not been sent to Mexico, and has no present intention of going there, nor could he do any good by going. Now, here is a case that involves matters of fact, easily and quickly ascertained. We are quite willing to submit the facts of that fakery to the church authorities themselves, and to let them say whether the Smoot organ told the truth about their case. The question is a very narrow, straightforward one. Did the Smoot organ lie in its statement as to what the church authorities had done or not? The church authorities have already indicated that

the organ lied; so, what is the use of undertaking to follow up its repeated fakes and falsehoods? Why does it rant and bluster, and call on others to prove it a liar?

## THE ORGAN SQUIRMS.

The organ of the Federal bunch, weakening in its support of President Taft, squirms on the exposure of its double-dealing. It is now quite willing to enter to Roosevelt sentiment, although in the past it has shamefully suppressed Roosevelt news and has brought itself under the censure of the Roosevelt supporters in this State to such an extent that these Republicans denounce the Federal bunch and its organ for their dishonesty, their suppression of the news, and their false representations generally.

In order to divert attention from its own twistings, turnings, and untrustworthiness in this matter, the Smoot organ turns now and intimates that The Tribune is supporting Roosevelt. Inasmuch, however, as The Tribune's resistance to the Roosevelt aggression has been the only real and effective resistance presented in this State, we can afford to pass by the organ's transparent folly in making this charge. The Tribune's genuine opposition to Col. Roosevelt for a third term for the Presidency has been so openly, so firmly, and so constantly stated, that there can be no question or doubt on that point.

But the organ bases its allegation against The Tribune upon the fact that The Tribune prints the Roosevelt news. It is true that The Tribune prints the Roosevelt news, just as it prints all kinds of news in which the public has an interest. The Tribune gives the news, because it is a newspaper. The fact that the news carries Roosevelt matter is not a reason why it should be suppressed; The Tribune does not suppress it, the Federal bunch organ does. And that is the difference between a real newspaper and a fake newspaper.

The Roosevelt supporters in this State have noticed that The Tribune gives the news impartially and fairly; they have also noticed that the Federal bunch organ does not, and they come out in open condemnation of it accordingly. This they have a perfect right to do; but the idea that because a paper prints news about Roosevelt, therefore it must be a Roosevelt supporter, is one of those stupid conclusions that could not occur to any but a dishonest mind.

## BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The clear, fine weather we have had for some days past has had an important influence in the revival of trade. It has stimulated the bank clearances which have for so many weeks uniformly shown substantial percentages of increase over the clearings of the week before. This increase for the past week compared with the corresponding week last year, amounts to 33.5 per cent.

The better weather has given an impulse to retail trade. Merchants report increased business in nearly all lines. Department stores report considerable increases as compared with last year. Collections remain good, and the optimistic tone is stronger.

The good weather brought improvement in the realty market, a notable feature being the purchases of home sites by outsiders, who recognize in them both opportunities for prospective homes and good investments. Much of the present activity in realty is due to the fact that there probably was never in Salt Lake City a more advantageous time in which to buy real estate in the city and its immediate surroundings than now.

Building activity took on greater energy during the week. The promise is that the Walker skyscraper will be in occupancy by November 1st next. The force of workmen on the Hotel Utah annex was doubled, with a view of completing it by July 1st, the greater portion of the supply stories to be delivered to the management June 15th. The Salt Lake Customing Company has decided to build a business house of four stories and a basement on Third South street just east of State, to cost approximately \$60,000. The E. A. Bach & Bro. and the Keith-O'Brien store buildings at State and Third South streets are progressing satisfactorily.

Rapid progress has been made on the addition to the Jordan River Power plant of the Utah Light & Railway Company, the piles for the foundation having all been driven and the concrete now being laid.

Builders are impatient to get on with the new high school building and the State capitol, as well as the University Administration building. Those in charge of the preliminaries will push these along as rapidly as possible, so that actual construction work can begin as soon as practicable.

In the railroad world, the Western Pacific announces rates to the West to conventions to be held in Salt Lake City. Rails are being laid on the Ogden branch on the Salt Lake Route. The promotion of Joseph H. Young to the Hill railroad system and the succession of S. W. Eccles to the management of the Guggenheim interests in Alaska, were both announced during the week.

A "See Utah First" excursion to Brigham City, Logan, and Cache Valley points is announced for May 25th.

The domestic stocks of copper on May 1st, as shown by the report for April of the American Copper Producers' Association, stood at 65,964,029 pounds, an increase of 2,696,472 pounds during the month. The total domestic deliveries and exports for April reached 122,766,172 pounds, production amounting to 125,461,444 pounds. The report was very favorably received by the copper industry, and following its

publication at the first of the week came reports of the metal selling for 16 to 16 1/2 cents a pound.

Utah mining men again are urged in a letter from Secretary Callbreath, of the American Mining Congress, to organize for the purpose of protecting their interests at Washington. Mr. Callbreath explains that should the lead-zinc tariff be left undisturbed by the present session of Congress, a still harder struggle will be on during the coming session. Official Washington seems determined to find out whether or not the present tariff schedule is necessary, and it is only by statistics on the cost of production in Utah that the lead and zinc miners can hope to convince the tariff makers that protection is required.

Utah and the country generally have passed through an extremely dull week in mining, a condition reflected in the action of the mining share markets East and West. The local market has been unusually quiet, and the situation was not helped by the cave-in at the Iron Blossom property which bids fair to embarrass ore shipments for an indefinite period.

The Salt Lake Exchange is in need of new attractions, and the institution has determined to inaugurate an unlisted division within which will be included many of the feature Nevada gold and silver stocks for daily quotations.

Metal conditions are practically unchanged.

There is no change in the Murray smelting strike. The ores of the American Smelting & Refining company are being diverted to other plants in Utah and Colorado. Employees of other smelters of the valley seem satisfied with their present wages, and no indication of the Murray strike spreading is as yet seen.

The general commercial agencies of the country announce that the trade movement continues on a satisfactory scale, the measurement of volume being favorable. Rains and floods have interfered with wholesale and retail distribution, but these continue large.

The production of iron and steel continues great, the month of April reaching a point in excess of the preceding high total. Continued heavy buying by the railroads is noted, and prices show increased strength.

The crop reports made during the week show an inferior outlook for winter wheat, but the ground can still be

planted for spring wheat or other crops, so that the pessimistic reports which caused a sharp rise in the Chicago grain markets have not been sufficient to keep up the speculative price. The Boston wool market reports a moderate amount of business, with prices unchanged.

The stock market continues its lethargy, but there is abundant money in the country for the taking up of bond issues or for placing in good investment securities. There is plenty of time to repair the damage to winter wheat, so that we may expect a year of good agricultural yields, which will form a firm basis for prosperity.

## BONNOT'S EGOTISM.

The case of the automobile bandits in Paris is an apt and forcible illustration of the well-known fact that crime grows upon its exploits when sensationalized, and that criminals will eagerly go into crime if they can get notoriety by so doing. One of the most notorious facts of criminology is that crime feeds upon notoriety, and that this notoriety does, in fact, actively encourage crime and draw into the criminal vortex large numbers of persons who otherwise might never have thought of a criminal career.

The leader of the Paris bandits was one Bonnot. This notorious brigand was proud of the notoriety which he had achieved, and made his will so as to be prepared for anything that might come. In that will he gave vent to his vanity in the following words: "I am a celebrated man. Fame trumpets my name to the four corners of the globe, and the publicity given by the press to my humble person must render jealous all those who take so much trouble to get talked about." It is plain from these expressions that Bonnot was in crime in order to be notorious, and that he fed his vanity by the audacity of the crimes which he committed, and the sensational accounts of them.

And now the report from Paris is

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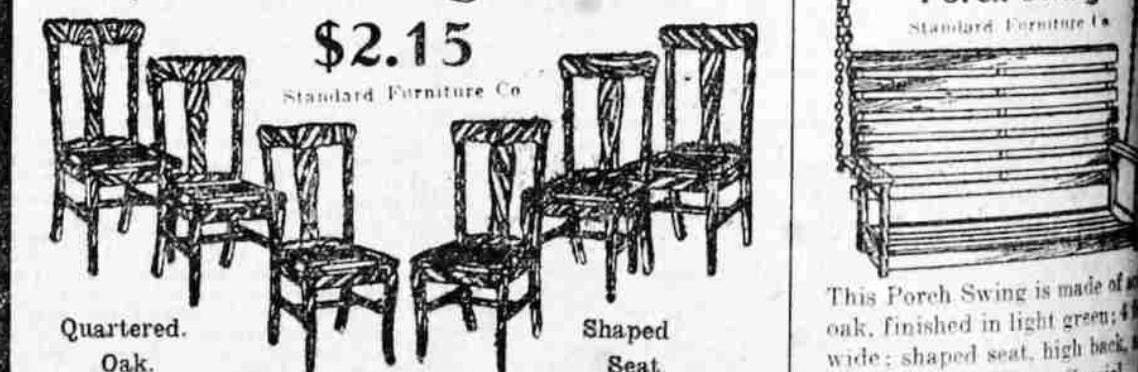
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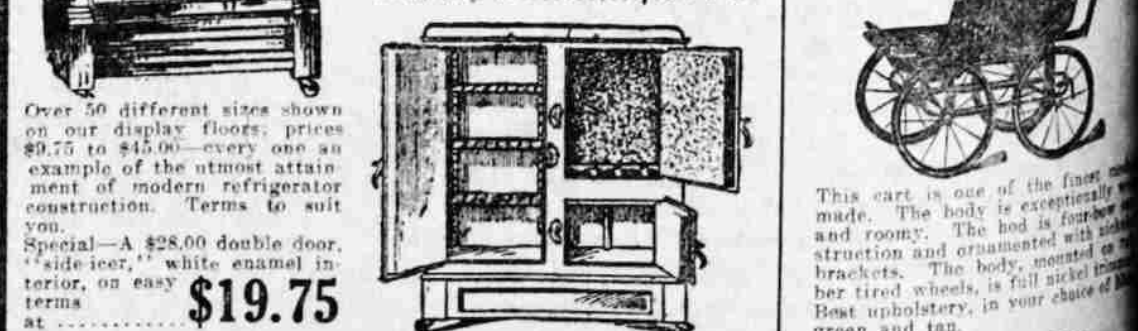


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